

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT NO.

CD NO.

COUNTRY Rumania

DATE DISTR. 31 Dec 1952

SUBJECT Agricultural Engineering Training in the Polytechnic Institute

NO OF PAGES 2

PLACE
ACQUIREDNO. OF ENCLS.
(LISTED BELOW)

DATE
ACQUIRED

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

DATE OF INFORMATION:

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES, WITHIN THE MEANINGS OF TITLE 18, SECTIONS 793 AND 794, OF THE U.S. CODE, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS TO OR RECEIPT BY AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. THE REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

7.

in the school of agriculture. The Institute consisted of five schools which granted degrees in agricultural engineering, civil engineering, mechanical engineering, mining, and metallurgical engineering.

2. The agricultural engineering course consisted of four years, three examinations, and a fifth year of actual training on a farm. The degree of agricultural engineering was not conferred until the student had completed the farm training of three hundred days, and a final examination.

3. The Agricultural Engineering School offered excellent courses, including animal husbandry, botany, genetics, biology, biochemistry, horticulture, forestry, and some work on farm machinery.

4. The veterinarian and medical schools were located in Bucharest.

5. The Polytechnic Institute was a division of the University of Cluj. The Agricultural School was headquartered in what was formerly an elementary school. The department was well equipped with laboratory equipment, almost all of which had been imported from Germany. [redacted], the school had plenty of Zeiss microscopes and other optical instruments. The Soviets did not remove any of the equipment when they invaded the country.

6. In general it could be said that all the professors were pro-Western. However, under conditions laid down after the Communists took over, it was necessary to become a member of the Communist Party in order to remain in the teaching profession. I am sure that a vast majority of the professors are Communists in name only.

7.

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL

DISTRIBUTION

ORR EV

CONFIDENTIAL [REDACTED]

-2-

25X1

8. Agricultural engineers were in great demand and usually had no difficulty in finding jobs after graduation. This was a policy of the state. However, there was a very serious shortage of veterinarians and doctors.
9. [REDACTED]
10. Rumania had very little mechanized farm equipment and what she had was mostly German and some American. Practically all the farm machinery was confiscated by the Soviets.
11. Our training at the Agricultural School regarding epidemics was primarily how to recognize various diseases among cows, horses, pigs, etc. We had no training in combating the diseases.
12. One of the functions of an agricultural engineer was to collaborate with the veterinarian in combating animal disease. The pay of the veterinarian was very high and his education was much lengthier than that of an agricultural engineer. Actually there was very little we could do in hoof and mouth disease, except shoot the animal and send portions for laboratory tests.
13. While we did not have any major animal epidemics, the incidence of tuberculosis among cattle was very high. There was no pasteurization of milk except in Bucharest and milk from tubercular cows provided a health hazard.
14. [REDACTED]
- The following papers were submitted:
1. A questionnaire of six pages regarding my background and that of my parents and grandparents.
 2. Photographs of myself and certificates from the Agricultural School.
15. Some of the questions on the questionnaire were as follows:
1. Do you belong to the Communist Party?
 2. What are your political viewpoints?
 3. What are the viewpoints of your parents and grandparents?
 4. Have you, your parents or grandparents belonged to any party?
 5. Have you ever belonged to the Youth Labor Movement?

25X1

25X1

-end-

25X1

25X1

CONFIDENTIAL [REDACTED]